United Nations S/PRST/2010/15

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 July 2010

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6364th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 July 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its previous statements and resolutions on Guinea-Bissau and further recalls the events of 1 April 2010. The Council notes the efforts of the government of Guinea-Bissau towards achieving stability in the country, but expresses concern at the current security situation and threats to constitutional order. The Council stresses the critical importance of the President, government, political leaders, armed forces and people of Guinea-Bissau meeting their responsibilities to work towards national reconciliation, maintaining stability and constitutional order, fighting impunity, and respecting the rule of law.

The Security Council calls upon the government of Guinea-Bissau to release immediately all those detained in the events of 1 April 2010 or prosecute them with full respect for due process.

The Security Council stresses that genuine security sector reform requires the creation of effective professional and accountable security forces and respect for the rule of law. The Council therefore calls upon the government of Guinea-Bissau to create the conditions for reform of the security services, calls upon the security forces, in particular the military, to fulfil their commitment to abide by civilian control and calls upon both to implement current programmes for security sector reform on schedule.

The Security Council expresses serious concern about the continued growth in drug trafficking, as well as organized crime, which threatens peace and security in Guinea-Bissau and in the sub-region. The Council calls upon the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to create the necessary environment to ensure that actions to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime, including actions supported by the international community, are effective.

The Security Council also recognizes the shared responsibility of states where drugs are produced and consumed, as well as transit states, to take measures to hold accountable those who engage in, or otherwise facilitate, drug trafficking through Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, the Council welcomes the commitment of the Economic Community of West African States

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(ECOWAS) with the European Union (EU), the UN and other partners for the immediate implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime, including options for targeted sanctions against those individuals identified as members or supporters of the drug trafficking network. The Council agrees to keep the situation under active review, and to consider appropriate action.

The Security Council welcomes the Final Communiqué of the 38th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, expressing the need to promptly establish a mechanism for ensuring the safety of state civilian institutions in Guinea-Bissau. The Council invites the government of Guinea-Bissau and the international community to cooperate fully with ECOWAS to that effect.

The Security Council welcomes the continued engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission and also calls for the swift implementation of the United Nations Framework for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau. The Council further welcomes the role of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau's efforts to coordinate actions by partners, in particular the African Union, ECOWAS, the EU and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), for their assistance in the area of security sector reform.

The Security Council acknowledges the National Assembly's plans to convene a national conference on 'Conflicts in Guinea-Bissau: Causes Prevention, Resolution and Consequences', scheduled for January 2011 and underscores the need to conduct a genuine and inclusive political dialogue aimed at ensuring effective functioning of state institutions and national reconciliation. The Council welcomes, in that regard, efforts made by regional leaders, in particular President Pedro Pires of Cape Verde, to engage in a constructive dialogue with the leadership of Guinea-Bissau.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council, as appropriate, on progress made in addressing these issues as well as what further action may be required to support their continued implementation."

United Nations S/PRST/2010/16

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 August 2010

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6374th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 August 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council continues to be gravely concerned by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the situation in Somalia and other States in the region, as well as to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes.

"The Security Council strongly believes that persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including those who incite or intentionally facilitate such acts, should be brought to justice, and considers in this regard that the effective prosecution of suspected pirates and their supporters may deter future pirate attacks. The Council therefore deems it of utmost importance to find long-term solutions to the problem of prosecuting suspected, and imprisoning convicted, pirates, which achieve and sustain substantive results with a view to contributing to the reinforcement of the rule of law in Somalia, and recalls in this regard that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off its coast.

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/394), as requested by its resolution 1918 (2010), on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including, in particular, options for creating special domestic chambers possibly with international components, a regional tribunal or an international tribunal and corresponding imprisonment arrangements, taking into account the work of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia ("CGPCS"), the existing practice in establishing international and mixed tribunals, and the time and resources necessary to achieve and sustain substantive results. The Council notes that the report identifies the challenges faced in tackling this problem, in particular the limited judicial capacity of States in the region, prison capacity and repatriation arrangements for suspects prosecuted by foreign courts, and

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believes that it provides a solid base for future work in order to enhance international, regional and national cooperation in bringing pirates to justice.

"The Security Council commends the ongoing efforts of States, including States in the region, in particular Kenya and the Seychelles, to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts, stressing the need for all States to continue these efforts, including through criminalizing piracy under their domestic law.

"The Security Council stresses the need for States and international organizations to continue addressing the problem of the limited capacity of the judicial and the corrections systems of Somalia and other States in the region to effectively prosecute and detain, pending trial, suspected, and imprison convicted, pirates. In this regard the Council appreciates the assistance being provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the CGPCS, to enhance the capacity of the judicial and the corrections systems in Somalia, Kenya, the Seychelles and other States in the region to prosecute suspected, and imprison convicted, pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law. The Council also reaffirms that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, in particular its articles 100, 101 and 105, sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities.

"The Security Council emphasizes the need for regular review of progress achieved in prosecution of and imprisonment of persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including those who incite or intentionally facilitate such acts, with a view to considering possible further steps to ensure that such persons are held accountable. The Council encourages the CGPCS to continue discussion in this regard, taking into account advantages and disadvantages of the various options described in the Secretary-General's report.

"The Security Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Adviser to him on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, bearing in mind the importance of the coordination of efforts by the Secretariat, including the Special Adviser, with the ongoing work of all relevant international actors.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Council pursuant to paragraph 17 of its resolution 1897 (2009) any new information and observations, taking into account the work of the CGPCS, on possible ways to advance the ongoing cooperation, including with States in the region in prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

"The Security Council expresses its intention to remain seized of the matter."

United Nations S PRST 2010 17

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2010

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6387th meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 September 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of mass rapes which occurred in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo late July and August, reaffirming its resolutions 1820 (2008),1882 (2009),1888 (2009), 1894 (2009) and 1925 (2010) and recalling its statements to the press on August 26, September 8 and 9, the Security Council urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure a swift and fair prosecution of the perpetrators of these terrible crimes and to inform the Security Council on measures undertaken to this end. The Security Council expresses its readiness to consider all appropriate actions, including targeted measures against the perpetrators.

"The Security Council stresses the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to condemn these atrocities and to provide effective assistance to the victims of sexual abuse and to support efforts undertaken by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to protect and assist the victims and to prevent further violence.

"The Security Council reiterates its urgent call to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant actors, to put an end to impunity, in particular those bearing responsibility for gross human rights violations must be held to account. The Security Council is determined to support the Congolese authorities in addressing the root causes of the above incidents.

"The Security Council stresses that the fight against impunity is an integral part of the urgently-needed reform of the security sector. It encourages the Congolese authorities to pursue their efforts, with the support of relevant multilateral and bilateral donors and MONUSCO within its current mandate, to strengthen its military capacity, to reinforce the training and equipment of the

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Congolese National Police and to enhance the capacities of the justice and corrections systems.

"The Security Council takes note with interest of the recommendations made by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to enhance efforts to protect and defend civilians and improve MONUSCO's impact in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Security Council underlines the need for MONUSCO to improve relations with communities, including through better information-gathering mechanisms and communication tools. In that regard, the Security Council urges MONUSCO to pursue efforts to enhance its regular interaction with the civilian population to strengthen confidence and raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities. It draws attention to the importance of increased community liaison, increased patrolling and appropriate communication equipment in needed areas.

"The Security Council supports the launch by MONUSCO and the United Nations Country Team of a sensitization campaign, including through Radio Okapi, to encourage victims of sexual violence to report and to seek treatment and legal assistance.

"The Security Council reaffirms its resolve to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children during and after armed conflict. It supports the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and encourages her to regularly interact with MONUSCO's Sexual Violence Unit to coordinate United Nations response and monitor the implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Security Council looks forward to her trip to the country later this month and requests a briefing upon her return.

"The Security Council requests a briefing by the Secretary-General on MONUSCO's strategy for the protection of civilians and the overall challenges the Mission faces in implementing this strategy. The Security Council continues to support a comprehensive approach to the protection of civilians and to ensure peace and security in the region, in particular efforts to accelerate effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese armed groups and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of foreign armed groups, to fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources and to establish effective state authority and strengthen the rule of law in conflict affected areas."

United Nations S/PRST/2010/18

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 September 2010

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6389th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 September 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council *reaffirms* its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council in this regard *recalls* its resolutions and statements of its President in relation to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

"The Security Council *recognizes* the progress made in many regions of the world towards building a more peaceful and stable environment. The Council, however, *acknowledges* the evolving challenges and threats to international peace and security including armed conflicts, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and small arms and light weapons, transnational organized crime, piracy, drug and human trafficking.

"The Security Council thus *reaffirms* that international peace and security now requires a more comprehensive and concerted approach. The Council also *underlines* the necessity to address the root causes of conflicts, taking into account that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. To this end, the Council *expresses* its firm commitment to contribute to the enhancement of the effectiveness of the United Nations throughout the conflict cycle.

"The Security Council *welcomes* the considerable progress made in refining and strengthening the United Nations preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding capabilities in recent years, and *pledges* to continue to contribute to the adaptation of these tools to changing circumstances. The Council also *underlines* that the relationship between these tools is not always sequential and that it is necessary to use them in a comprehensive, integrated and flexible manner.

"The Security Council *stresses* that the comprehensive and coherent use of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding tools is important in creating the conditions for sustainable peace. The Council *undertakes* to provide the necessary political support to ensure this overarching objective.

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"The Council also *reiterates* its strong support for the protection of civilians and *reaffirms* its conviction that the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, particularly women and children, should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflicts. The Council *further reiterates* its opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law.

"The Security Council *calls upon* Member States to resolve differences peacefully and *draws* particular attention to the importance of preventive diplomacy as a cost-effective and efficient way of crisis management and conflict resolution. The Council *encourages* and *reaffirms* its support for endeavours aimed at enhancing the preventive capacities of the Member States, United Nations, regional and subregional organizations. The Council *stresses*, in particular, the importance of developing early warning, assessment, mediation and response capabilities of these actors, as well as ensuring a sound coordination among them.

"The Security Council *pays tribute* to the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in using his good offices, his Representatives, Special Envoys, mediators, as well as by regional and subregional organizations to help facilitate durable and comprehensive settlements, and *undertakes* to continue to support their work.

"The Security Council further *commits* to following closely existing and potential conflict situations that may affect international peace and security, engaging with parties undertaking preventive efforts, encouraging the steps taken to de-escalate tension and build confidence, supporting efforts aimed at mobilizing the necessary expertise and capabilities available in and to the United Nations. The Council also *recognizes* the importance of enhancing efforts, including coordination among bilateral and multilateral donors, to ensure predictable, coherent and timely financial support to optimize the use of preventive diplomacy tools.

"The Security Council *underscores* its commitment to continue to enhance the overall effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping. In this regard, the Council *reiterates* its support to ongoing efforts such as those of the General Assembly and the UN Secretariat to bolster the effectiveness and efficiency of UN peacekeeping and to upgrade the United Nations capacity for successful planning, establishment, deployment, conduct, monitoring and evaluation, as well as transition and completion of peacekeeping operations, including those steps taken to speed the deployment of experts in policing and rule of law. The Council in this regard *welcomes* efforts by the UN Secretariat to advocate the development of partnerships among all stakeholders.

"The Security Council *recognizes* that peacekeeping operations have become an increasingly complex undertaking, requiring an overarching political strategy for each mission, a deterrent posture consistent with their mandate, strong civilian and military leadership, adequate resourcing, as well as experienced, trained and equipped military, police and civilian personnel, with the ability to communicate effectively with local populations. The Council also *acknowledges* the need for improved military expertise and *expresses* in that context its intention to continue to look into the role of the Military Staff Committee.

"The Security Council *pays tribute* to the invaluable role played by the troop and police contributing countries in keeping and building a sustainable peace in many volatile parts of the world and *reiterates* its commitment to strengthen consultations with them, while encouraging Member States with the necessary capabilities to contribute more police, military and civilian personnel, including female personnel to UN peacekeeping and political missions.

"The Security Council *emphasizes* that effective peacebuilding requires an integrated and comprehensive approach based on coherence among political, security, development, human rights, humanitarian and rule of law objectives and that peacebuilding perspectives need to be considered starting from the first stages of planning and implementation of peacekeeping operations.

"The Security Council *underlines* that sustainable peacebuilding also requires national ownership, the development of national capacities and empowerment of people affected by conflict. The Council *stresses* the need for continued progress by the Secretary-General in fulfilling his agenda for action to improve UN peacebuilding efforts in order to better respond to the core needs and priorities identified by the countries concerned. The Council *looks forward*, in particular, to the outcome of the civilian capacity review.

"The Security Council also *stresses* the importance of progress in refining roles and responsibilities for the key peacebuilding actors, and *welcomes* in particular the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting and supporting an integrated and coherent approach to peacebuilding. The Council *reiterates* its support for the work of the Commission and expresses its willingness to make greater use of its advisory role. The Council *looks forward* to considering the facilitators' report of the 2010 Review of the PBC.

"The Security Council *recognizes* that a comprehensive and integrated strategy to peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding should involve all relevant actors taking into account the unique circumstances of each conflict situation. The Council *further acknowledges* that sustainable peace and security can best be achieved through effective collaboration among all concerned parties on the basis of their expertise.

"The Security Council *reiterates* its commitment to strengthening its strategic partnerships with and support to regional and subregional organizations consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Council also *underlines* that it should continue to strengthen its partnerships with all other relevant players at both the strategic level and on the ground, in particular the General Assembly, ECOSOC, PBC, international financial institutions, such as World Bank, and civil society.

"The Security Council also *reaffirms* the important role of women in all aspects of the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacekeeping and peacebuilding and *recognizes* that a concerted and determined approach that addresses the root causes of conflicts also requires a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security

issues. The Council in this regard *looks forward* to marking the 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 by taking action on a comprehensive set of indicators on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council *is fully aware* of the responsibilities bestowed upon it by the Charter of the United Nations, and of the collective aspirations of the peoples of the world, which impel it to take effective action to maintain international peace and security and eradicate the scourge of war. The Council *expresses* its commitment to continue to fulfil its responsibilities in the most effective manner and in full cooperation with its partners. It further *recognizes* that successful accomplishment of this task requires a continuous process of reflection and adaptation of its practices in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding."

United Nations S/PRST/2010/19

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 September 2010

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6390th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 September 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorists acts", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council *reaffirms* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council *notes* with concern that terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights, the social and economic development of all Member States, and undermines global stability and prosperity, that this threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts including those motivated by intolerance or extremism, *and expresses* its determination to combat this threat.

"The Security Council *condemns* terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, *reaffirms* that any terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and *reaffirms* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group.

"The Security Council *recognizes* the important accomplishments made in the fight against terrorism and also *acknowledges* that gaps remain in the overall fight against this scourge, *urges* all Member States and the UN system to address them, and *stresses* the need to ensure that counter-terrorism remains a priority on the international agenda.

"The Security Council *reaffirms* the importance of all its resolutions and statements on terrorism, in particular resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), as well as other applicable international counter-terrorism instruments, *stresses* the need for their full implementation, and *calls for* enhanced cooperation in this regard.

"The Security Council *renews* its call upon all Member States to become party, as a matter of urgency, to the relevant international conventions and protocols, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are

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a party, and *commends* the technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC in this regard.

"The Security Council *recognizes* that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures, and intelligence operations alone, and *underlines* the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including, but not limited to, the need to strengthen efforts for the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged conflicts, and the need to promote the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, good governance, tolerance and inclusiveness to offer a viable alternative to those who could be susceptible to terrorist recruitment and to radicalization leading to violence.

"The Security Council *recognizes*, in this regard, that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, *underlines* the international effort to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all.

"The Security Council *emphasizes* that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, can help counter the forces that fuel polarization and extremism, and will contribute to strengthening the international fight against terrorism, and, in this respect, *appreciates* the positive role of the Alliance of Civilizations and other similar initiatives.

"The Council *reaffirms* its profound solidarity with the victims of terrorism and their families, *stresses* the importance of assisting victims of terrorism, and providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief, *recognizes* the important role that victims and survivor networks play in countering terrorism, including by bravely speaking out against violent and extremist ideologies, and in this regard, *welcomes* and *encourages* the efforts and activities of Member States and the UN system, including the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in this field.

"The Security Council *reiterates* its call upon Member States to enhance their cooperation and solidarity, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks, and *encourages* Member States to strengthen cooperation at the regional and sub-regional level, particularly through regional and sub-regional mechanisms and coordination and cooperation at the operational level.

"The Council *reaffirms* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, *underscores* that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and *notes* the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively combat terrorism.

"The Security Council *underlines* that safe havens provided to terrorists continue to be a significant concern and *recalls* that all Member States must

cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens.

"The Security Council *encourages* Member States to develop and maintain an effective and rule of law-based national criminal system with provisions for judicial criminal cooperation regarding extradition and mutual legal assistance, in particular to expedite, simplify and give priority to extradition and mutual legal assistance requests in terrorism-related cases and implement international and regional best practices in the field of extradition and mutual legal assistance, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

"The Security Council *reminds* Member States of their obligation to ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts.

"The Security Council *reminds* Member States of their obligation to prevent the movement of terrorist groups by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, *calls upon* Member States to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation amongst competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists.

"The Security Council *reiterates* the obligation of Member States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in or associated with terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups, consistent with international law, and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists.

"The Security Council also *reiterates* the obligations of Member States pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) such as to refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

"The Security Council *reiterates* the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, and criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts.

"The Security Council *expresses* concern at the increase in incidences of kidnapping and hostage-taking, in some areas of the world with a specific political context, with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions.

"The Security Council *reiterates* its condemnation in the strongest terms of the incitement to terrorist acts and its repudiation of attempts at the justification or glorification of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts, and *recognizes* the importance that Member States act cooperatively to

prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts.

"The Security Council *considers* sanctions an important tool in countering terrorism, *remains* committed to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions, and *recalls*, in this context, the adoption of resolutions 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009) including the appointment of an Ombudsperson and other procedural improvements in the Al Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime.

"The Security Council *reiterates* its concern regarding the increasing connection, in many cases, between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and *emphasizes* the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international peace and security, and *encourages* UNODC to continue its work, in this regard, in collaboration with other relevant UN entities.

"The Security Council *recognizes* the importance of the support of local communities, private sector, civil society and media for increasing awareness about the threats of terrorism and more effectively tackling them.

"The Security Council *acknowledges* the technical and other counter-terrorism-related capacity-building assistance that UN entities and subsidiary bodies have provided to Member States and *recognizes* that some Member States lack the capacity to implement the Council's counter-terrorism and related resolutions and *notes* with concern that terrorist groups and other criminal organizations seek to exploit such lack of capacity.

"The Security Council *underlines*, in this regard, the importance of capacity building and technical assistance with a view to increasing the capabilities of Member States for an effective implementation of its resolutions, *encourages* the Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate (CTED) to continue to work with Member States, at their request, to assess and facilitate technical assistance, in particular, in close cooperation within CTITF, as well as with all bilateral and multilateral technical assistance providers, and *welcomes* the focused and regional approach of CTED aimed at addressing the counter-terrorism needs of each Member State and region.

"The Security Council *reiterates* the need to enhance the ongoing cooperation among the committees with counter-terrorism mandates established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and their respective groups of expert, *notes* the importance of the committees' ongoing interaction and dialogue with all Member States for their effective cooperation, *encourages* the committees to continue to pursue a transparent approach, and *recalls* resolution 1904 (2009) which requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the groups to be co-located as soon as possible.

"The Security Council *reiterates* its strong support for the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/60/288) of 8 September 2006 and the institutionalization of

CTITF, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/235, to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and the full participation, within their mandates, of relevant Security Council subsidiary bodies in the work of CTITF and its working groups, and *welcomes* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 64/297.

"The Security Council *encourages* Member States to make every effort to conclude the negotiations of the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism."